

PD-ABH-791  
ISN 86460



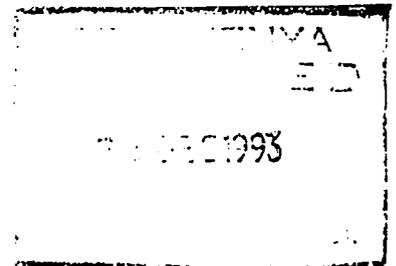
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
U.S.A.I.D. MISSION TO KENYA  
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

USAID/  
UNIT 64102  
APO AE O9831-4102

POST OFFICE BOX 30261  
NAIROBI, KENYA

24 DEC 1993

Mr. Ted Chaiban  
Country Representative  
Catholic Relief Services/Kenya  
Rank Xerox House  
P. O. Box 49675  
Nairobi



Subject: Grant No. 968-2050-G-00-4008

Dear Mr. Chaiban,

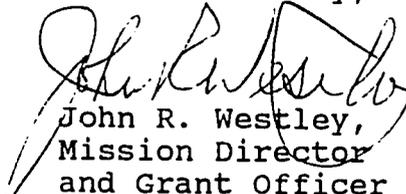
Pursuant to the authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the United States Agency for International Development (hereinafter referred to as "USAID") hereby grants to Catholic Relief Services/Kenya (CRS/Kenya) (hereafter referred to as a "Grantee" or CRS/Kenya") the sum of \$25,000 to provide support for CRS/Kenya's Emergency Supplies for the Displaced from Enosupukia as described in Attachment 1 (Schedule) and Attachment 2 (Program Description) of this grant agreement.

This grant is effective and obligation is made as of the date of this letter and shall apply to expenditures made by the Grantee in furtherance of program objectives during the period beginning on December 2, 1993 and ending on February 1, 1994.

This grant is made to the Grantee on condition that the funds will be administered in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in Attachment 1 (the Schedule); Attachment 2 (the Program Description); and Attachment 3 (the Standard Provisions); all of which have been agreed to by your organization.

Please sign the original and all enclosed copies of this letter to acknowledge your receipt of the grant, and return the original and all but one copy to the USAID/Kenya Projects Office.

Yours sincerely,

  
John R. Westley,  
Mission Director  
and Grant Officer

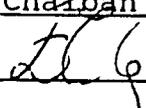
Attachments:

1. Schedule
2. Program Description
3. ~~Standard Provisions for Grants to U.S. Nongovernmental Grantees~~

ACKNOWLEDGED:

Catholic Relief Services/Kenya (CRS/Kenya)

By: Mr. Ted Chaiban

Signature: 

Title: Country Representative

Date: 1/17/04

Street Address:

USAID/Kenya  
Projects Office  
Union Towers  
Moi Avenue and Mama Ngina  
Nairobi, Kenya

SCHEDULE

A. Purpose of Grant

The purpose of this grant is to provide support for CRS/Kenya's Emergency Supplies for the Displaced from Enosupukia to meet their Emergency Program Requirements. The grant will be applied to procure shelter materials, food and hygiene commodities, water, cooking fuel, transport and camp manager for the Emergency Program.

B. Period of Grant

The effective date of this grant is December 2, 1993. The expiration date of the grant is February 1, 1994.

C. Amount of Grant and Payment

1. AID hereby obligates the amount of \$25,000 for purposes of this grant.
2. Payment shall be made to the Grantee in accordance with procedures set forth in Attachment 3 - Optional Standard Provision No. 2, entitled "periodic Advance."

D. Grant Budget

The following is the budget for this Grant. The Grantee may not exceed the total obligated amount. The Grantee may adjust line item amounts within the grand total as may be reasonably necessary for the attainment of project objectives, consistent with restrictions in Attachment 3 - Standard Provision 4 of this Grant entitled "Revision of Grant Budget."

The total grant of \$25,000 will provide 9,000 victims of the Enosupukia clashes emergency relief assistance for 2 months. The final budget is outlined below:

BUDGET

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>\$ Costs</u>
1. Plastic sheeting for shelter	12,180
2. Additional food items, i.e. beans, to nutritional balance other food donations	7,761
3. Charcoal for cooking	508
4. Soap for basic hygiene needs	672
5. Transport for water and relief supplies	925
6. Locally-hired camp manager	239
7. Contingency	2,715
 TOTAL BUDGET	 25,000

E. Reporting and Evaluation

1. Financial Reporting

Grantee is required to submit both a Program Report and a Financial Status Report (accompanied by Form 1034 "Public Voucher for Purchases and Services other than Personal") with copies of receipts for all expenditures no later than 30 days after the close of the grant. The Program Report shall be submitted to the U.S.A.I.D. Project Officer at the address listed on page 2. The Financial Status Report shall be submitted to the Controller at the same address.

2. Program Evaluation Reporting

The Grantee shall inform U.S.A.I.D. of events which may occur during the project implementation. For example, problems, delays, or adverse conditions which may materially affect the ability to attain program objectives and thereby prevent the meeting of time schedules and goal, or preclude the attainment of the project work. Notification may be by any means of communication.

F. Special Provisions

1. This grant exercises the option to follow the Grantee's procurement policies and procedures.
2. As this grant is to a U.S. Nongovernmental Organization, only those Standard Provisions which pertain to grants to U.S. Nongovernmental Organizations shall apply. The Standard Provisions which shall apply to this grant are contained in Attachment 4, entitled "Mandatory Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Grantees" and "Optional Standard Provisions for U.S. Nongovernmental Grantees."

G. Authorized Geographic Code

The authorized geographic code for procurement of goods and services under this grant is 935.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This grant will provide the 9,000 inter-ethnic clash victims of the Enoosupukia Location of Narok District with immediate assistance for two month period in the form of shelter, food items, cooking supplies, basic hygiene needs, transport of these materials and personnel.

The following correspondence from the grantee serves as basis for the grant and is attached hereto as the Program Description (Attachment 2) and is made part of this Grant:

1. CRS/Kenya FAX dated December 3, 1993
2. CRS/Kenya letter of November 9, 1993 signed by Mr. Ted Chaiban, Country Representative.



- T E L E F A X -

TO: Caroline Mutamba  
 USAID Mission  
 December 3, 1993

FROM: Maina Keengwa *KK*  
 CRS/Kenya

SUBJ: Enosupukia Ethnic Clash Victims:

REF: Our DRT Proposal copied to you and consequent discussions on the same

\*\*\*\*\*

This is to reiterate what we discussed this morning on the a/r subject. As I mentioned to you, Baltimore did avail some funds that we used to respond to the plight of the ethnic clash victims at Maela and Naivasha camps. 1,142 blankets, 1,500 bars of soap, 208 x 17 kgs tins of veg oil, 100 bags of beans, 1,160 kgs of salt, 100 kgs of nails, 300 gunny bag mattresses, 2,312 metres plastic sheeting were purchase with this money. A camp manager was also employed for one month. The purchased items were to last for one month - November, 1993.

The situation since then has deteriorated rather than improved contrary to our and our counterparts' perception. The background information is the same, but the following are the few changes that have taken place:

DDD Needs:

- i) There are 9,000 needy people now as opposed to the 5000 when the assessment was done. The increase was caused by the returnees from Naivasha and the school children who are now with their parents as schools are on recess.
- ii) Some needs have been addressed through CRS private funds (DRT) and the most crucial unmet needs include: water, shelter, medicines, charcoal, sanitation, soap and beans.

Response

The government has turned a deaf ear to the plight of these people. Infact, the people have now been refused by the government security personnel access to their farms to get some food and cattle are being grazed in the farms full of food.

*LA*

Other donors who have responded are:

- MSF
- UNICEF - with medicines and personnel
- OXFAM - medicines
- TROCAIRE - 2,850 blankets
- Local Church - 10,000 Irish pounds for purchase of food.
- assorted items - food and non-food

Proposed Action and budget:

CRS proposes to work with Ngong Diocese (our counterpart) to meet some of the unmet needs for a period of two months after which we will assess the situation. We intend to collaborate with the other donors to avoid duplication of activities/ responses. Some of the things that need responding to are: shelter - soap, beans and charcoal. We propose that Ngong diocese pursues with MSF to solve the water and medicines problem. The budget is as follows:

1. Plastic sheeting (reinforced) for 500 families (10 rolls of 20 sqm @ 20,400)	816,000
2. 1000 bars of soap @ 45	45,000
3. 200 bags of beans @ 2,600	520,000
4. 200 bags of charcoal	34,000
5. Transport	62,000
6. Camp manager	16,000
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	Total 1,493,000
KShs 67	US\$ = 22,283,582

\*This is a two month budget at which time the situation will be reviewed to determine the next course of action.

We will appreciate any contribution that you can make towards this worthy venture.

Best regards.

cc: John Pats/Paul Miller  
Africa Region

Susan Hahn  
Nairobi Cluster

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

PROJECT ONE - F4480 - FPC

# CRS / Kenya

OFFICIAL FILE

Catholic Relief Services U.S.C.C.  
P.O. Office Road  
Bank Annex House  
P.O. Box 29675 Nairobi, Kenya  
Telephone: 741355, 740985, 750567, 750787, 8  
Telex: 22138 CATHWEL  
Fax: 741376

November 9, 1993

DATE RE	11-19
REPLY D	11-19
ACTION C	
PRJ	
NR	
RECSD	
LEM	
REDD	
PROA	
PROB	
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GSD	
DMR	
C&A	
C&R SB	
RF	
CHRON	
TOTAL	5A

Carolyn Mutamba  
Drought Coordinator  
USAID/Kenya Mission  
P.O. Box 30261  
NAIROBI

Dear Carolyn,

RE: DRT Proposal: 648-93-010/Emergency Supplies for the Displaced from Enosupukia

As promised, please find attached the a/r project proposal for the displaced from Enosupukia for your information.

Regards.

Ted Chaiban  
Country Representative

Attachment:

TC/jn

91/5326

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

RECEIVED  
11 Nov 93 14:14  
USAID/KENYA  
OSR

ACTION COPY

Action taken.....

No action necessary.....

(Date)

AAA. NATURE OF DISASTER:

(Type of Disaster, when it struck, location and the extent of the damage).

Type of Disaster: Tribal Clashes

Soon After Kenya's independence in 1963, the Rift Valley Province which was then predominantly inhabited by the pastoralist Maasai and Kalenjin communities, saw an influx of other Kenyan tribes who were scrambling for high and medium potential agricultural lands. These communities lived peacefully until the middle of 1990 when discussions on multi-party politics commenced.

Kenya politicians who were then glued to the one party state took it upon themselves to prove that multipartism would not work in a multi-tribal state as different tribes would take care of their own interests only. The fear was that the newcomers would welcome the Opposition parties in these districts. This was not to be allowed. In order to drive this message home, the politicians preached hatred and encouraged animosity among these tribes. The worst hit community was the Agikuyu who had migrated in large numbers partly because they were and still are the community with a large landless population, some of whom were victims of displacement during the colonial period when they lost virtually all of their high potential Kikuyu highlands to the European settlers who then drove them in large numbers to the so-called "village reserves".

Public inflammatory statements by Masaai and Kalenjin politicians provoked and incited. They caused the intended suspicion and fear among both the newcomer tribes as well as the host indigenous inhabitants. This paved the way for them to organize and train 'Hit Squads' whose sole objective was to perform 'ethnic cleansing' by driving out and/or killing on sight (upon resistance) the newcomers from the lands which they had bought from the indigenous tribes.

Such is the root cause of the current fighting in Narok District in the Rift Valley Province. Many of the residents of the Enoosupukia area that is now the height of confrontation possess legal documents that support the ownership of the land that they occupy. Most of them have lived and developed these lands for the last thirty (30) years.

When it struck:

On the night of October 12, 1993, armed "warriors" struck the Enoosupukia location and six people were killed. The harassment and attacks continued on the days that followed. Eventually, the location was visibly surrounded by 500 strong and heavily armed men disguised in Maasai attire. Eye witness talked of warriors that

wore 'wigs' and 'army boots'. They reportedly carried sharp sticks, curved sharp blades and guns equipped with sophisticated silencers.

The extent of the affected area:

Houses were burned and vandalized, shops were looted and churches were invaded. Women and children sought sanctuary in the large Catholic Church in the area but they were followed, beaten and molested. The Priests described the Church after this invasion as a large "toilet" - women and children urinated and defecated on themselves from pain and fear.

By October 15, 1993, another twenty (20) people were reported dead. The residents fled to a market called Maela which is eight kilometers away from Enosupukia. Some were not allowed to claim their dead relatives. Children were reported missing while dead bodies of both adults and children were left rotting. 30,000 people were affected.

Some residents lost their cattle and their household belongings while others were forced to dispose of their cattle at throw away prices. Some Maasai residents volunteered to look after their neighbours' cattle while they fled. The Kenya Government did not protect the victims. On arrival, the security personnel offered "safe passage".

At Maela, there are approximately 4,000 displaced people. The rest of the families have left Maela for their ancestral lands while others are camping in various "safe" town centers. There are 1,000 displaced people at Naivasha's St Francis Catholic Church while another approximately 2,400 people are in Laikipia town center. All these people are "in the cold".

Topographical, and socio-economic information on the affected area and people:

The Enosupukia location occupies an estimated area of 40 square kilometers. It is a hilly area that has good rainfall and fertile soils. It is a high agricultural potential area, producing vegetables, maize, beans, potatoes and pyrethrum. The area is also good for milk production.

Their produce is mainly marketed at Enosupukia, Nairaggie Enkare, Narok in Narok district, Maela and Naivasha in Nakuru District. It is also sold in Kenya's main towns including Nairobi.

BBB. DAMAGE:

- (i) Human: i.e. deaths, injuries, homeless (specify numbers) disease and sanitation:

Twenty six people have so far been reported dead. Many have been injured but the number is unknown. Thirty thousand people have been displaced and out of this number 4,000 people are camping at Maela, 1,000 in Naivasha (who may soon go back to Maela) and another 2,400 in Laikipia. Most of the people at the camp site have common colds and respiratory infections due to cold weather exposure with minimal clothing.

At the camp sites people are using small church halls, classrooms, shop corridors and even the open ground to sleep and cook, exposing themselves to the dangers of catching diseases. Sanitation is very poor with grossly lacking toilet facilities.

This proposal will focus on the need of the 5,000 displaced who remain in Maela or are returning there from Naivasha. They are staying in the nearby town to remain near their homes and continue to demonstrate their right to return to Enosupukia.

- (ii) Material: i.e. land, buildings, services (water supply etc):

30% of the Homesteads were destroyed, burned or looted by the attackers. The rest are being pulled down by the owners to salvage what was left behind. Nine Primary Schools, a home for the disabled, churches and shops were closed down. The displaced people and the residents in Maela do not have access water and firewood, Enosupukia being the only source.

- (iii) Productive sectors (crops, livestock, fisheries etc):

Currently, the farms in Enosupukia have a lot of foodstuff unattended to. The Maasai cattle are being grazed on these farms. Livestock was either stolen or sold cheaply. Market for the produce was disrupted.

CCC. ACCESS:

- (i) Specify damage limiting access to affected areas (roads, bridges, rail roads, telecommunications):

The road to Enosupukia is now insecure. A few women were harassed and their donkeys stolen two days ago on their way for food and water.

(ii) Infrastructure in Country (ports, airports, roads and rail):

Naivasha town which is 50 kilometers from Maela is served by a good road that connects Kenya's capital town of Nairobi with the west and north west (the Great North Road) of the country. The town is also served by the Kenya Railway line. Telephone services are also available. Communication with Naivasha from Nairobi some 80 kilometers away is pretty good.

(iii) Transport, i.e. trucks (quantity, breakdown rate, maintenance facilities, spare parts, gas supplies), aircraft, helicopters, railways:

The road from Naivasha to Maela (a distance of 50 Kilometers) is paved over half the distance. The other half is passable by trucks only during the dry weather (short rains in Kenya are just starting). Trucks on hire are available in Naivasha and Nairobi for travel to Maela. There is a daily bus from Maela to Naivasha town.

(iv) Storage facilities at all points of distribution chain:

Naivasha Parish has storage facilities available in Naivasha town itself. At Maela, the Catholic Church will also avail the Village Polytechnic Facilities to provide for storage.

DDD. NEEDS - 5,000 PEOPLE IN MAELA CAMP AND NAIVASHA:

- (i) Specify basic immediate needs and extent of local availability (quantity and type of food, clothing shelter, medicine, household equipment, etc.):
1. Water - no longer available at Enoosupukia water springs. Available at Naivasha.
  2. One Tanker to transport 7,000 liters of water from Naivasha to Maela 50 Kilometers daily. May be available at cost from the Nakuru Diocese or hired at Naivasha.
  3. 200 Units for family shelter - made of timber and plastic sheeting, strings and nails. Timber available from salvaged houses. Plastic sheeting and nails available at cost from Nairobi.
  4. Mattresses for families (at one per family). The elders suggested gunny sacks and straw be provide to make the improvised mattresses.
  5. Medicines at the Maela Dispensary - available from UNICPF.

6. Charcoal and fire wood for domestic use - available at cost in Naivasha.
7. 1,000 blankets for families without - available at cost in Nairobi.
8. 2,000 gunny sacks to make mattresses and for building the family shelter
9. Transport to move those already displaced to the camping site.
10. Transport for the necessities to the camping site.
11. 1,000 bars of soap for domestic use- available at Nairobi at cost
12. Second hand clothing available at Nairobi at cost
13. Beans and Oil and Salt to feed all the 5,000 people - beans and oil and salt available at Nairobi at cost. This food will complement cereals purchases financed by CEBEMO and CAFOD and food gathered by the displaced from their fields when they are able to return during the day to Enosupukia.
14. Interim emergency refund for locally bought maize worth Kshs 249,600 already brought locally.
15. Administration: Camp Manager salary for two months - personnel could be recruited locally by Ngong Diocese.

EEE. RESPONSE:

(i) Has the government:

- declared disaster? No.
- issued appeal for disaster assistance? No.
- appointed an official body responsible for relief operations? No
- made relevant laws, guidelines, restrictions concerning the disaster? No

(ii) Other Donors:

Assess quantity and quality of bilateral and PVO response:

- Jesuit Refugee Services has committed US \$ 8,000 for non-food items (specifically building latrines)
- CAFOD through the Kenya Catholic Secretariat has committed 10,000 British Pounds for food items.

- Caritas/Netherland/CEBEMO promised 10,000 British Pounds for food and shelter
- UNICEF has offered medical kits to the local dispensary at Maela. They are also providing 500 empty jerrycans for water. Collections from the local parishes in the Ngong Diocese provided used clothes, beans, maize and some cash.

All of the above is not adequate to meet the immediate need.

- Has U.S. Embassy disaster discretionary fund been activated?

Following initial indications that the Ambassador was releasing \$25,000 to meet the needs of clash victims, USAID has informed CRS that this move is on hold pending consultations among the donors.

- Has local church requested disaster assistance?

Ngong Diocese has sent this appeal to CRS to supplement what other NGOs have so far offered or promised.

#### FFF. CRS ACTIONS TO DATE:

Donations ( in-kind, etc.)?

CRS has used resources and time to visit the clash victims at Maela and assess the situation at Enoosupukia. Several meetings between CRS survey teams, the Diocese of Ngong and the Diocese of Nakuru and the displaced people have already taken place to discuss this Disaster Response Proposal.

Survey Team(s)?

Survey teams made up of the CRS/Kenya Country Representative, Assistant Country Representative / Head of the Health and Nutrition Department, the Manager of the Monitoring Unit - H/N Department and the Development Coordinator for the Diocese of Ngong visited the clash victims and discussed their findings.

Contact with the media?

The Local Press has been contacted and has proved useful in providing information. Further surveys will be carried out in Nakuru Diocese and Ngong Diocese to establish what might be required to assist those evicted from other parts of Narok District who are currently camping in various site in the two Diocese.

GGG. CRS/KENYA PROPOSED IMMEDIATE ACTION:

(i) Funds requested:

Specify line items  
(see attached budget)

Note: The population covered by this proposal numbers 5,000. Some of the line items cover the needs of 1,000 displaced only because some of the displaced have been able to get items (such as blankets) from their homes.

(ii) Counterparts:

Specify likely counterparts at national and local or diocesan levels.

Ngong Diocese will be the CRS/Kenya counterpart for this response. The Diocesan Disaster Appeal Committee formed under the Chairmanship of Fr. MacGill of Magadi Parish will receive funds directly from CRS/Kenya. They will be responsible for submitting progress reports and accounting for all the funds received.

Fr. MacGill brings to the Diocese Disaster Appeals Committee a wealth of experience in dealing with disaster appeals in Magadi for the last eight years.

The other members of this committee are the Diocesan Development Coordinator, the Bishop's Secretary, a member of the Justice and Peace Commission, and a member of the Communications Department.

At the grassroots, the displaced people have formed 19 groups - base christian communities - and have chosen their elders as leaders. These chosen leaders have also selected a committee to coordinate their affairs. The committee has also coopted three Irish Priests to assist them. Fr. Tom and Fr. Noel were parish priests in Enoosupukia and are displaced with their people; Father Michael Smith, who was in Entasekre mission and was appointed by the Diocese to assist in dealing with the problems of those at the camp site. Fr. Michael was appointed because of his passed experience in dealing with disaster famine in Maasai land.

(iii) Personnel support:

Specify financial, logistical, nutritional, financial support as needed.

The Diocese feels that they will require the services of a Camp Manager with some background with displaced people, to be able to handle reporting requirements and offer guidance to the elders.

This proposal has been limited to one month because the situation may change significantly. The displaced may be able to return to parts of Enoosupukia or, alternatively, be displaced even further and cease to constitute a community. To avoid this dispersal, the political root causes of this crisis will need to be addressed by the church, NGOs and donor communities.

NEEDS 5,000 PEOPLE IN MAELA CAMP:  
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NON-FOOD ITEMS FOR 30 DAYS  
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1. Water - 7,000 litres daily from Naivasha to Maela (50 km) @ Kshs.7,300 a tanker (estimated at 1.4 litres) per person	219,000.
2. 1000 blankets @ Kshs.400 per blanket	400,000.
3. 2000 gunny bags (for mattress and building) @ Kshs.50.00	100,000.
4. 40 bags charcoal daily x 30 days @ Kshs.160 (Naivasha Price) Charcoal transport 6 lorries @ Kshs.7,300	192,000. 43,800.
5. 12 trips moving people Maela/Naivasha/Maela @ Kshs.7,300	87,600.
6. Plastic sheeting for 200 family units @ 3 metres square estimated at 30 rolls of 50 metres of coloured plastic sheeting @ Kshs.8,000	240,000.
7. Nails 2" x 100 kgs @ Kshs.65.00	6,500.
8. Sisal strings 10 rolls @ Kshs.120.00	1,200.
9. 1000 bars of soap @ 1 kg each @ Kshs.60	60,000.
10. 5 bales of second hand clothing @ Kshs.8,000	40,000.
11. Transport (gunny bags, blankets, plastic sheeting, Nail and sisal strings, 5,000 bars of soap) estimated @ 12 tons @ Kshs.6.50 x 140 km (10 extra km for collection)	10,920.

FOOD ITEMS:  
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1. Beans - 5,000 people @ 60 gm daily x 30 days = 100 bags @ Kshs.2,300 (Nairobi price)	230,000.
2. Oil (fat)- 5000 people @ 25 gm daily x 30 days = 208 tins of 18 kg @ Kshs.1300 per tin	270,400.
3. Salt for 5000 people @ 1 kg per family of 5 people = 1,000 kg @ Kshs.20	20,000.
4. Transport 14 MT of food @ Kshs.6.50 per ton per kilometre x 130 kilometres (Nairobi - Maela)	11,830.
5. Interim emergency purchase of food locally (maize)	249,600.

-----  
ADMINISTRATION:  
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Camp Manager two months salary @ Kshs.4,000	8,000.
Monitoring expenses by Diocesan/Disaster Committee . 4 trips Ngong, Maela return @ 260 km x Kshs.10	10,400.
TOTAL:	2,201,250.
=====	(US\$32,371 =====

Exchange Rate: US\$1 = Kshs.68.00

PK/jn:bj